

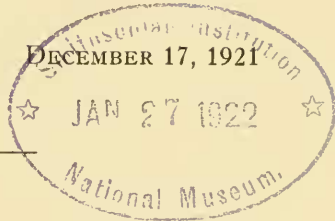
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XVII

PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSES OF MORE NEW SPECIES OF
 REPTILES FROM ISLANDS IN THE GULF
 OF CALIFORNIA, MEXICO

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A number of new reptiles secured by the Academy's expedition to the Gulf of California were described in these Proceedings in July of this year. (Vol. XI, 1921, pp. 95-98). Preliminary diagnoses of several others are given in the following pages.

Uta nolascensis, new species

Diagnosis.—A member of the *U. stansburiana* group. Size small. Dorsal scales very small but imbricate and keeled. Caudals keeled and mucronate. Color above grayish or light blue becoming yellowish or olive on the head and tail, without any dark or light markings except sometimes a few scattered pale blue dots on single scales. A large blackish blue blotch behind axilla and often another in front of shoulder. Jaws and side of head sometimes yellowish. Lower surfaces light indigo throughout or whitish on feet, distal part of tail, and middle of chest and belly. Femoral pores 13 to 16, average in twenty thighs 14.5.

Type.—California Academy of Sciences No. 50508; collected by Joseph R. Slevin, on San Pedro Nolasco Island, Gulf of California, Mexico, April 17, 1921.

***Sceloporus monserratis*, new species**

Diagnosis.—Closely related to *S. rufidorsum*, *S. zosteromus*, and *S. lineatulus*. Middorsal and dorsolateral light lines usually present. Dorsal scales in a row between interparietal plate and base of thighs 26 to 30. Femoral pores 18 to 22; average in twenty-four specimens 19.7. Adult males with parallel dark lines on lateral scales. Back usually conspicuously spotted with pale blue.

Type.—California Academy of Sciences No. 50509; collected by Joseph R. Slevin on Monserrate Island, Gulf of California, Mexico, May 24, 1921.

***Cnemidophorus catalinensis*, new species**

Diagnosis.—Anterior nasal not in contact with second supra-labial. A few rows of moderately enlarged granules on posterior surface of forearm. No longitudinal markings. Color above grayish brown, paler on head and tail, with granular surfaces of limbs, body and neck, except central nuchal region, finely reticulated with darker brown and with very numerous small discrete whitish spots two to five granules in diameter. Lower lateral regions of body and neck and most of the lower surfaces suffused with black. Femoral pores 15 to 18; average of twenty-four thighs 17.

Type.—California Academy of Sciences No. 50507; collected by Joseph R. Slevin on Santa Catalina Island, Gulf of California, Mexico, June 12, 1921.

***Verticaria ceralbensis*, new species**

Diagnosis.—Two or three dorsal lines. Supraoculars three. Scales of collar normally smaller at its edge. Second supraocular in contact with frontal. No red on sides or back of body. No orange below. Tip of tail not blue. Size much larger than any other *Verticaria*. Ground color between lateral light stripes with light spots or vertical bars. Hind limbs coarsely reticulated with black and gray. Tail not striped. Throat often slaty or black.

Type.—California Academy of Sciences No. 50510; collected by Joseph R. Slevin on Ceralbo Island, Gulf of California, Mexico, June 6, 1921.

Verticaria espiritensis, new species

Diagnosis.—A single middorsal line, forked on the neck for a distance of two to fourteen millimeters, not forked posteriorly. Supraoculars normally three. Scales on collar largest at its edge. Second supraocular usually in contact with frontal. No red on back or sides of body. Often orange below.

Type.—California Academy of Sciences No. 50511; collected by Joseph R. Slevin on Espiritu Santo Island, Gulf of California, Mexico, June 1, 1921.

Verticaria hyperythra schmidti, new subspecies

Diagnosis.—A single middorsal line, forked anteriorly for a distance of one to fifteen millimeters, not forked posteriorly. Supraoculars normally four. Scales of collar largest at its edge. Second supraocular usually without granules between it and frontal plate. No red on sides or back of body. Usually more or less orange below.

Type.—California Academy of Sciences No. 50512; collected by Joseph R. Slevin on San Marcos Island, Gulf of California, Mexico, May 12, 1921.

This subspecies occurs also on the peninsula of Lower California. It gives us pleasure to name it for Mr. Karl P. Schmidt.

Verticaria franciscensis, new species

Diagnosis.—A single middorsal line, forked anteriorly for a distance of two to eight millimeters, usually forked or broadened posteriorly. Supraoculars normally three. Scales of collar very rarely largest at its edge. Second supraocular usually in contact with frontal. No red on back of body and usually none on sides. Blue below, without orange.

Type.—California Academy of Sciences No. 50513; collected by Joseph R. Slevin on San Francisco Island, Gulf of California, Mexico, May 30, 1921.

Lampropeltis catalinensis, new species

Diagnosis.—No transverse markings; a dark purplish brown longitudinal dorsal band about five scales wide from head to end of tail. All lateral scales yellowish white with narrow purplish brown borders. Along the middorsal line, at nearly regular intervals of three or four scales, are small yellowish white spots on single scales. Head dark brown above and laterally, with small yellowish white markings on internasals, prefrontals, temporals, oculars, loreal, nasals, rostral, and labials. Lower surfaces chiefly black, marbled with yellowish white laterally on most of the gastrosteges, and centrally on a few; the distal

urosteges and the genials and gulars yellowish white with black or dark brown margins. Superior labials 8-8. Scale rows 23. Gastrosteges 228. Urosteges 63.

Type.—California Academy of Sciences No. 50514; adult male, collected by Joseph R. Slevin and Joseph C. Chamberlin, on Santa Catalina Island, Gulf of California, Mexico, June 12, 1921.

***Crotalus tortugensis*, new species**

Diagnosis.—Similar to *Crotalus atrox*, but with dorsal rhombs differently marked. Margins of rhombs much darker than central portions which usually include on each side a group of lighter scales as pale as the general dorsal ground color. These light areas in the rhombs may spread and be connected across the back. The coloration suggests that of *C. molossus*, although the light borders of the rhombs are very incomplete.

Type.—California Academy of Sciences No. 50515; collected by Joseph R. Slevin, on Tortuga Island, Gulf of California, Mexico, June 22, 1921.